

been advanced by Caesar from the army. Augustus yielded to this feeling, and by legal measures sought to purify the citizen body in order to insure that the great majority would be Romans and Italians; he worked it to grow from within by an increase of the purely Italian element. Hence every citizen must marry and raise a family; the dilution of the citizen body by alien infusion must be stopped. Even the legions must be composed mainly of citizens of Italian descent.

After 22BC

CONTINUANCE OF OLD GOV. MACHINERY

The machinery of government still functioned apparently as before the time of Caesar. The Senate, the two consuls, the praetors, aediles, tribunes, quaestors, and assembly of the people [A MERGER OF THE CENTURIATE AND TRIBAL ASSEMBLIES] continued to do their work, though Augustus was always in the background watching them. His candidates for office were always chosen.

actually, however, the popular assembly did little but go through the forms of electing the magistrates, and the tribunes wielded little power of leadership. After the time of Augustus, THE ASSEMBLY DISAPPEARED. Laws were made by the Senate, which also acted as a judicial body in many important cases. As princeps and a member of the Senate, Augustus voted first, the rest usually taking their cue from him. Everything possible, short of giving them full power, was done to conciliate the aristocracy.

Augustus realized fully that Rome and Italy were unwilling to give up the privileged position that they had held in the Mediterranean world, and that they did not want to be blended with the provincials into one state, as Caesar and Antony had proposed to do. Because they had to give up their political supremacy, they clung the more obstinately to their economic and social privileges. They did not want the Senate to be swamped by new members from the army and the provinces - part of the senators displaced by Augustus were men who had

were raised to the senatorial order. The plebs of Rome were not worth much to the state; but the people of the other Italian cities, who were less corrupted, furnished most of the CENTURIANS and the rank and file of the legions. Sometimes those who had served with distinction as centurions for a long time were advanced to equestrian rank. Each of the castes thus had its rights and duties and was bound by ties of loyalty and self-interest to the princeps, who

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In the army the centurions who had risen from the ranks were given little hope of advancing further, for only those of equestrian or senatorial rank could aspire to higher position.

ROMAN CITIZENS were divided as before into 3 definite castes: (1) senatorial, (2) equestrian, and (3) plebeian. Members of the first caste filled the magistracies and the highest places in the army. The second caste were given

military and civil positions under the princip. the third caste served as privates or lower officers in the army. A citizen could rise by showing conspicuous ability, for the castes were not entirely closed; provincials, however, found advancement exceedingly hard to win.

Senators and their families composed the senatorial caste, but a senator's son must have property worth a million sesterces (150,000) to qualify for admission to the Senate. He must also have held a series of offices leading up to the quaestorship; later he could go on to the consulship. The Senate and its appointees governed the greater part of the empire. All Roman citizens of free birth and good character having property worth 400,000 sesterces (80,000) were eligible to appointment to the equestrian order by the princip. Its members held a great variety of positions under him - in particular they composed an officer's Corps - and some

other provinces and was governed by a member of the equestrian order - a business man carefully chosen by Augustus. As lord of Egypt and successor to the old pharaohs, Augustus controlled and irrigation works and owned all the land. The holders paid rent to him, and had to sell many of their products to him at fixed prices. He owned the factories which made the papyrus, hides, clay and other raw materials into

could and did reward good service by advancement to higher rank. ③

The power of the princeps had other bases than the laws and the caste system, namely, wealth and military power. The princeps was by far the richest man in Rome. This was due partly to the confiscations of the civil war period, partly to war booty, and partly to extensive bequests. Ownership of property was often questioned after the disturbed period of civil

was; consequently, wealthy men often bequeathed a part of their fortunes to the princeps, partly to assure other legates of an unclouded title to what they would receive. The princeps also controlled the large income from the provinces under his control, and also the profits of his Egyptian properties. This income went into his own treasury, called the *Fiscus* (the pocket); his treasury was separate from the state treasury, which was called the *aerarium* and was under senatorial control. The *aerarium* was drawn upon for so many expenses that it was often low in funds. Hence Augustus often made drafts on his private treasury, which was much fuller, to meet deficits in the *aerarium*. Thus he paid for much building construction at home out of his own purse and often made large gifts to enable impoverished members of the aristocracy to qualify for membership in the Senate. Egypt was kept quite separate from the

direct command of the princeps or his trusted lieutenants.

Notwithstanding the fact that Augustus restored to the Reformed Senate much of the power that Julius Caesar had not allowed it to keep, he saw to it that considerable reforms in government were made. Regular police and fire departments were formed at Rome, 7 cohorts of about 1,000 men each being put under military discipline for these

(4)

linen cloth, shoes, armor and harness and bricks. Practically all the industry and trade of Egypt was state-controlled and made for Augustus the huge profit of over ten million dollars a year.

When Augustus returned to Rome victorious after the civil wars, he commanded an army of about 500,000 men. Since such a large force did not seem necessary after the restoration of order, he dismissed about 300,000 giving them

lands that he brought. The remainder of the
army he made into a permanent professional
force employed mainly of volunteers enrolled for
three years' service. The army was composed
of the legiones who were Roman citizens, and
the auxiliaries who were not yet citizens;
the latter, however, were usually given
citizenship after serving 25 years. At first
Augustus kept 18 legions, but he increased
them later to 25, making a total of
150,000 men. The auxiliaries were about equal
in number to the legiones, a third class
of soldiers, called the praetorians, formed an
imperial bodyguard stationed near Rome,
whence the main army was located near
the frontier. Augustus had more than 100
(9,000) of these praetorian guards. Later they
played an actually large part in deciding who
was to be the next emperor. Augustus also
had a permanent staff of light, foot warriors
to police the seas and keep down piracy.
As these armed forces were under the

in the provinces was met by the tribute collected there. In order to base taxation on the capacity to pay, Augustus had made throughout the empire a careful census of population and an assessment of property. Taxation was then reapportioned in accordance with the people's ability to pay. Instead of farming out the taxes in the provinces as had been done under the republic, to the great profit of the Roman financiers and the heavy loss of the taxpayers.

(4)a

purposes. After some sad experiences with aediles who held office for only one year, these departments were placed under a permanent prefect handling the food supply responsible directly to the princeps. Another special department handling the food supply was created and put under a special prefect; 200,000 poor people at Rome were supplied with cheap grain at the personal

expense of the princeps. A water department under the imperial control was also set up. A considerable number of boards of local officials attended to such work as street repairs and the adjudication of petty legal cases. Eventually the aediles HAD LITTLE OR NOTHING TO DO!

Augustus usually chose members of the senatorial caste to govern the provinces under his control, and they were appointed for a considerable period of time. They were watched carefully, for none of the graft that disgraced Roman provincial government under the Republic was now allowed. An effecient governor was rewarded and attempts at extortion were punished, for the provincials could always appeal to the princeps with certainty that they would be heard. In general, the cities or tribal units of each province were allowed a large measure of self-government, often modeled on that of the Roman Republic.

The rest of the military forces and civil officers

perhaps he thought these old observances would help to keep down the inroads of new oriental cults. Some of these new cults were beneficial because they taught their followers to believe in immortality and to practice a ritual of purification from sin; but some of them were too emotional or sensual to meet with Roman approval. Augustus tried not only to restore the old religion but to unite the new gods with his own interests, for, during the war

⑤

Augustus sent his own personal representatives to collect them, thus preventing extortion.

The efforts of Augustus at reform were not confined to government. Along with all his administrative reforms he made vigorous efforts to revive the old Roman virtues of sobriety, simplicity, and piety. But here he had to attack extensive evils far more difficult to uproot out of existence. The uncertainties of the long period

of political strife and civil wars had made people very pessimistic about the future. The family organization which had done most to keep the average Roman living cleanly and honestly was rapidly disintegrating. Members of the upper classes were unwilling to rear large families of children and divorces were common. Marriage at Rome had always been a contract supervised by the family; hence the state had made no laws about marriage or divorce. Augustus was too conservative to put them under government control, but he did penalize bachelors, and he gave special privilege to those who reared many children. Women with property were given legal control of it after their marriage. Adultery was punished most severely.

Educated people no longer paid much attention to the old Graeco-Roman religion which had never had any influence on personal conduct. Augustus, however, insisted that the priests go through the old formal ceremonies regularly—

to establish the imperial frontier on the Elbe and the Danube lines and to subdue all the tribes living within those limits.

At first all seemed to go well; but serious revolts broke out in Illyria which strained the imperial military resources. The policy of enlisting only Roman citizens, preferably Italians, greatly limited the field for recruiting; but even freedmen were accepted in this emergency. A group of German tribes then rebelled and

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perpetrated such deities as Fortune, Peace, Hercules who gave prosperity, and MERCURY who brought wealth, had been worshiped for more than the old ones. Augustus now build shrines to Pax Augusta or Fortuna Augusta. In the Hellenistic East the king had long been deified; and after Rome conquered it, the people accorded divine honors to such leading Romans as Sulla and Caesar. Rome was

also personified and worshipped as the goddess
of Rome. Augustus joined his own name to
that of the goddess Roma, and all through
the process encouraged the worship of the
two together, but in Italy he officially discouraged
the worship of himself, for this would stamp the
his government as monarchical, a thing he
sought to avoid.

Up to the time of Augustus, extensions of
the Roman Empire had been made as very
irregular fashion - the conquest of Gaul
might have been long delayed had Julius Caesar
not undertaken it. Augustus made almost no
extension of imperial territory except for
good reason, but he determined to establish
a scientific and orderly dependable frontier.
Consequently, he pressed forward with the main
part of Spain, the next expedition to subdue
the independent people of the North-west, the
Algeria people near Transalpine and so
they were subdued; and further conquests
were made on the fringe of Gaul. To check
Germanic invasions of Gaul, he decided

only Greek and Latin as well as all educated people did, one could now travel anywhere in the empire and readily make his wants known. There was one Graeco-Roman civilization everywhere, and the courts of justice enforced one law over all the empire. Business prospered, and people rejoiced in the peace and happiness that Rome at last brought to the western world.

The principate as a form of government

⑦
ambushed the Roman commander VARUS and his army of three legions in the Teutoberg Forest. The Romans were entirely wiped out and Rome was in a panic over the news. However, the Germans did not push westward and another Roman army was brought up. Then Augustus gave up the plan for the Elbe frontier and fell back on the Rhine, which became the permanent boundary of the Empire. Had the Elbe frontier

been held and the people between it and the Rhine Romanized, the later history of Europe might have been decidedly different.

In the East less definite frontiers were set up. In Asia Minor and eastward, several dependent kingdoms, especially Armenia, served as buffers between the Roman provinces and the Parthian kingdom. Syria was a Roman province and Judaea a dependent kingdom. An attempt to conquer the Arabian peninsula failed, Numidia was added to the Roman dominions, but Mauretania was left an independent kingdom. The frontiers of the empire were later extended somewhat, although with a few exceptions they remained as fixed by Augustus. The era of Roman conquests seemed to be over. There was little danger of foreign invasion, and rebellion against Roman power was hardly thought of. The people of the empire could and did devote themselves to the arts of peace, for the Pax Romana reigned everywhere within the borders. Knowing

(8)

worked amazingly well as long as Augustus lived. But it was based on the theory that the princeps received his authority from the Senate and the Roman people. If this were carried into practice, the peaceful reign of Augustus might well be followed by another terrible civil war between rival candidates. Hence Augustus saw that the succession must be determined in advance and the next princeps definitely chosen.

before his own death. Unfortunately Augustus had no son and only one daughter, whose character proved to be quite unworthy of her illustrious father. Her sons were designated as his heirs, both both died before him. He finally chose his eldest stepson TIBERIUS as his heir, but only after embittering him by unfair treatment.

The precedent was thus definitely set that the successor to the princeps must be chosen and be made an associate in holding the tribunician power before the death of the princeps. Unfortunately, the Julian family showed the same tendency toward race suicide that Augustus had tried so hard to combat in his social legislation. Had his family possessed the fecundity and good luck that the early Capetian kings of France enjoyed for over 300 years, the Roman Empire might have been spared most of the uncertainties and disturbances that it suffered because of disputed successions to the principate.

238C

Tribunician power was first
given to Augustus (under 2nd
Constitutional settlement); renewed
annually on 26 June.
Given him 37 times

23BC

Augustus passed his signet ring to his trusted friend and lieutenant AGRIPPA. in 23BC when Augustus thought he was dying.

Later in 23BC Marcellus fell ill and died.

23 BC

Augustus fell so seriously ill that he thought he was dying.

When he recovered he resigned the Consulship.

In its place, the senate awarded him tribunician power for life.

This gave him the right to convene the senate propose legislation in the popular

account, and sets any enactment
at this time, his command in
the promise is reserved for a
future period (This was made upon
and we hope that I am the promise
given)

This was the Settlement

23BC

Augustus was Consul for 11th time

23/22BC

Herod married his fourth wife
who was a Samaritan: MAL THACE
by whom he had Archelaus and
Antipas

23 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Augustus had his 11th Consulship
maple The S. ENATE made him TRIBUNE
for life

10th 24 BC

3rd 31 BC

9th 25 BC

2nd 32 BC

8th 26 BC

1st 33 BC

7th 27 BC

6th 28 BC

(NO) - See previous

5th 29 BC

Consul 1st 43 BC

4th 30 BC

23BC

Augustus received the tribunician power for life and assumed in this way the role of protector of the Roman people. He also received the right to intervene in those provinces administered by the Senate.

C 23 BC

Survey maps were developed
C 23 BC by Roman general Marcus
VIPSANIUS Agrippa (63 BC - 12 BC)

A new constitutional settlement made the position of the princeps permanent: AUGUSTUS resigned the consulship and derived his principal authority thereafter from the tribunician power, granted for life, and the proconsular power, periodically renewed. Thus Augustus united under one authority both the powers wielded by the redoubtable republican tribunes such as the GRACCHI and those exercised by the powerful generals of the civil-war period.

There were however both the dual power of
the emperor's authority -

23 BC

From 23 BC on Augustus possessed *imperium maius* (superior power), that is proconsular power over all the provinces of the Empire, including the authority to supersede the acts of governors of senatorial provinces.

23BC - AD 17

DURANT

LIVY

TITUS LIVIUS gave the last 40 yrs of his life to writing a history of Rome.

Like Virgil he came from the region of the Po, retained the old virtues of simplicity and piety and - perhaps through the pathos of distance - developed a passionate reverence for the Eternal City.

plus completed 142 "books" only 35 have
come down to us, so there follow
volumes we may judge the magnitude
of the work

236c

DURANT

Great epidemic of syphilis
in Central Italy

23BC - AD 17

Living's history began with a stern preface, denouncing the immorality, luxury, and effeminacy of the age; he buried himself in the past, he tells us, to forget the ills of his time.

Sometimes he paraphrases POLYBIUS for pages.

He gave his readers a sense of Rome's

gratitude and destiny.

230C

The nephew of Augustus MARCELLUS (His 1st choice as successor), married to his only daughter Julia died unexpectedly at the age of 19.

Augustus then handed Julia over to his long time friend and deputy MARCUS AGRIPPA, and though Agrippa was more than 20 years her senior. This led the high strung Julia to embark

on an increasingly hostile quest for
political excitement in other men's beds.
The necessary money produced 3 healthy
sons and one daughter. Augustus
adapted to a short day, 9 A.M. to
5 P.M. 5 hours while they were
at the school and married them
as his own, teaching them to read
& write

Mugwumpo resigned the consulat but
rescued from the Senate, a "mugwump"
authority, that gave him control of all official
in all provinces. Again, no one stepped in the
country, when a necessity of government
the people lowered the level with demands
that Mugwumpo he made decision. Mugwumpo
advised that he took charge of the food
supply, quickly ended the shortage, and
earned such gratitude that Rome looked

on with complacency as he remolded its
institutions in his image.

23BC

DURANT

Augustus's skin was sensitive & intermittently itched with a kind of ringworm, rheumatism weakened his left leg and made him limp a bit; a stiffness akin to arthritis occasionally incapacitated his right hand.. In 23BC he was one of the many Romans attacked by a plague resembling typhus; he suffered from stones in the

Headless; and found it hard to sleep. We were
troubled each morning by "an enlargement
of the diaphragm" & when the wind was
in the north we had catarrh. We have
used no poultry that in winter was "a woman
short of protection, except for her things and shoes,
an underbust, four ties, and a heavy
top. No one anywhere could in a better
to the cattle feed

23BC

DURANT

First 3 books of Horace's Odes

23 BC

Augustus retires from the
consulship but receives
the Tribunician Power which
he holds permanently.

Death of Marcellus

23BC

DURANT

Augustus was one of many Romans attacked in 23BC by a plague resembling typhus.

- His skin was sensitive and intermittently itched with a kind of ringworm; rheumatism weakened his left leg and made him limp a bit; a stiffness akin to arthritis occasionally incapacitated his right hand. He suffered from stones in the bladder and found it

hard to sleep; he was troubled each spring
by "an enlargement of the diaphragm and
when the wind was in the north he had
coughs. He has said so poorly that he needs
to wear "a sweater chest protector, wraps for his
thighs and arms, an undershirt, 4 trousers
(trousers) and a heavy top." He does not
expose his head to the sun. At 35, having
lived through one of the most intense diseases
in history, he was already old - nervous, sickly,
could hardly work. He was already old - nervous, sickly,
and another 40 years

about 23 BC.

STRABO (GREEK)

b. c 63 BC d. after AD 21

Greek geographer and historian. Born in Amasia, Pontus. Studied in Asia Minor, Greece, Rome and Alexandria.

He wrote over 47 books. almost entirely lost. He disregarded HERODOTUS' information which often was first hand.